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For Local Matters see next page.

PLANK ROADS.

The suggestion of the feasibility and utility of connecting Pittsburgh with the surrounding towns and agricultural districts by Plank Roads, meets with universal favor in all the sections concerned. On the route from this city to Erie, active measures are being taken to promote the desired object; and by the last "Washington (Pa.) Reporter," we discover the attention of the people, in that wealthy country, is being turned to this mode of communication with Pittsburgh. From a communication in the Reporter, we select the following observations:—

That a Plank Road could be constructed from Washington to Pittsburgh, no one who is well acquainted with the country can doubt. And the advantages of such a road are numerous and important. On a Plank Road, graded to 2 or 2½ degrees, one horse could draw a ton with perfect ease. Two horses could draw as much as four can now, when the roads are in their best condition—and as much as six horses can in the winter season—and they would travel faster and with less labor. The following advantages may be mentioned:—

1. It would be an easy, cheap, and safe mode of conveyance to market, for the immense products of the rich county of Washington. A channel always open, and equally good at all seasons of the year. It would, therefore, be a decided advantage to the whole *Agricultural community*. It would raise the price of land in its vicinity and, perhaps, throughout the County.

2. *The Merchant* would gain by a cheaper transportation of his goods, and by doing a larger amount of business. He could sell cheaper, and this would benefit his customers, the consumers of the goods,—which class embrace the whole community.

3. The *travelling public* (and who *don't* travel in our country, and our day?) would be equally benefitted. Two horses would convey as many passengers as are now carried in a stage with four. They would travel at least as fast, with greater ease, and with infinitely more comfort to the passengers. The cost of travelling would therefore, be diminished, and the amount of travelling increased. For travelling in *private* conveyances, a Plank Road presents great facilities. What could be more delightful, than with your own horses and your own carriage, to jog along at the rate of six or eight miles an hour, and with a motion as easy as that of a rocking chair? This, I admit, is a small consideration, but it may have its weight with some.

4. Finally, such a road "would pay."—It would be a profitable investment for the stockholders. In the foregoing estimate by Prof. Gillespie, hemlock lumber is supposed to cost $9 per M., board measure. In this county oak lumber could be procured and laid on the ground for $10 per M.—And oak plank and sills or sleepers would, probably last twice as long as hemlock. So that for *materials* a Plank Road could be made cheaper, in the long run (considering its duration) than in the State of New York, where they have proved so profitable. The levelling and grading might cost a little more in this county, but the materials, that is the lumber, is the *chief item* in the whole expense of the road.

There is little prospect of our ever having a *Rail Road* from Washington to Pittsburgh. And while Rail Roads are profitable to large cities, and are great thoroughfares, where there is an immense amount of travel and transportation to a *farming community* who have their own teams, and their own wagons, and who wish to take their own produce to m[illegible] a Plank Road presents (I verily believe) equal[illegible]not greater advantages than a Rail Road. It[illegible]justly and emphatically called "*The Farmers R[illegible]oad.*" I trust the day is not distant when such a Road will be constructed over this route.

On the above, we beg leave to offer the following suggestions:

1. We entirely agree with the writer above, that a plank road, from this city to Washington, would answer a better purpose, than even a rail road, unless the latter was intended to connect with some extended line of similar means of communication. While a plank road would afford facilities for access to market to every farmer and resident for several miles on either side of the road, for the whole distance, the rail road would only afford facilities at the *depots*, which might be too far off to be of any advantage. The plank road has the advantage, also, in such short distance, of enabling the farmer to use his own power for locomotion.—He has only to load up, attach his horses, and drive to market, whereas, in the case of the rail road, he would have to unload at the depot, and send his horses home again. For long distances the rail road is the best and cheapest, on account of the saving of time. For short distances, through an agricultural district, the plank road accommodates more persons, and is of more general utility.

2. The people of Washington county can and ought, in connection with the inhabitants of the two St. Clairs, and South Fayette Township, in this county, to make such a road. Of their pecuniary ability to do it there is no doubt. They have the best material in the world on the ground the whole distance, in their oak timber; and it might be so arranged as to require very little money.—For instance—let the people of Washington borough, and that part of the county interested, take immediate measures to procure a charter for a joint stock company, and then subscribe a sufficient amount to secure an organization, and make their surveys. Having selected the route, and prepared it for letting, with the proper estimates, let the farmers on the route take as much stock as they can afford, and pay in work, according to the estimates. One person might find it convenient to pay for 20 or 50 shares of stock in timber—another in grading—another in hauling—another in bridging, &c. and thus the road could be built with comparatively a very little money. Some aid, we presume, could be obtained from this city; but our neighbors ought not to count on that, while we are engaged in the great work of constructing rail road communications with which they would thus be bro't into immediate connection.

3. The road would pay well. Of this there cannot be a doubt. It would pass the whole distance through a highly cultivated and rich country. The coal itself, which would come along such a road, would pay a handsome dividend on the cost of its construction. But it would pay in another way, in the enhanced price of property over and near the line. Property along such a road would be in demand for country seats, and vegetable and fruit gardens, and thus double in value.

Having offered these suggestions, let us ask, will such a road be built? The people of Washington must answer the question. It is peculiarly their work, and will enure principally to their benefit. The whole cost would not probably exceed $60,000, which certainly can be obtained among so prosperous a people.

* * *

HON. A. W. LOOMIS.—The Brownsville Free Press, speaking of the suggestion of our townsman, Mr. Loomis, as a proper person to fill the office of Attorney General in General Taylor's cabinet, justly remarks, that 'Mr. L. is an able jurist, and his appointment to that station would be received with joy the country over.'

We are satisfied, for our part, that Mr. Loomis only needs to be known, to be appreciated, and that if he is selected by General Taylor, as the legal adviser of the Government, the country will have reason to rejoice in his appointment.

* * *

GOLD DOLLARS.—We learn, says the Philadelphia Ledger, from the Hon. Charles Brown, at Washington, that the subject of coining *gold dollars* is now before the committee of ways and means of the House, as well as one of the committees of the Senate, and we have the same authority for saying it is likely to be recommended by them to the favorable consideration of Congress. No objection is urged to the measure by the politicians, that we have heard; and so far as the press may be taken as an exponent of the popular wish, the country every where favors such coinage. Under such a state of things, there is reason to hope an act authorising gold dollars may become a law the present session of Congress.

* * *

An editor, pretending to be a *Whig*, who, in order to gratify some private pique, could so far forget the duties pertaining to his position as to attack a man who has done so much, labored so hard, and made so many personal and professional sacrifices to subserve the interests of his constituents and of the country, as Moses Hampton, deserves to have a collar of Poke weed wreathed about his neck and be drum'd out of the Whig camp, to the tune of 'Salt River Quick Step.'—*Washington Commonwealth.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1849—10 o'clock.

At the hour at which I write the Southern Caucus is in session, in the Senate Chamber, and one of the secretaries is reading the address, which seems to be long. Soon after the meeting was organized, Senator Houston rose, and said he was in favor of publicity. He did not want to make a Hartford Convention of the proceeding. He therefore moved that the doors be thrown open, and that at least the numerous reporters outside be admitted. His motion, as I learned from himself, was defeated—ayes, 38; nays, 50. The meeting is numerous.—There is no certainty that the address will be adopted. It is of an exciting and inflammatory character; and it is reported was adopted in the committee by only one majority.

There is nothing else of much consequence stirring here. The weather has become warm, rainy, and foggy, which of course tends to increase apprehensions of the Cholera.

The House made the Territorial Bills, including the Wilmot Proviso, or anti slavery clause the order of the day for the twenty third of this month, by the vote of 114 to 51. These bills will be passed without difficulty through the House, but stand but a small chance in the Senate.

Mr. Sibley was this day admitted to a seat in the House as a Delegate from the remnant of Wisconsin Territory on this side the Mississippi. The question of his right was not deemed of great consequence, in as much as he has no power to affect the general legislation of the country, and only votes upon questions immediately concerning the territory.

Mr. Downs of the Judiciary made a counter report to that of the majority, in Mr. Douglass' bill for admitting California as a State. What Mr. D. says or thinks upon the question is of no great importance, for the bill is finally and effectually killed, and Mr. Douglass has signally failed in the attempt to become the great compromiser on these questions between the north and the south.

The election of General Shields a Senator from Illinois has occasioned a great sensation here, when connected, as it is, with the anti-extension of slavery resolutions of the Legislature. Judge Douglass is placed in an exceedingly awkward and disagreeable position. He is instructed to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, and he acknowledges the right of instruction in its fullest extent. Yet at New Orleans last summer, he declared that so firm and devoted was he in his attachments to Southern institutions and pretensions, that he would resign rather than vote for the Wilmot Proviso. The question now is—will he resign? or will he obey? There are not wanting those who say he will do neither; while others are of opinion that he will abandon his seat, and that John Wentworth will be elected to fill it. These are speculations which were rife in the Capitol this morning. JUNIUS.

* * *

THE CHOLERA BELOW.—The Cincinnati Commercial, of Monday, states that the steamer Empire, arrived at Louisville on Saturday morning, Jan. 13, having left New Orleans on the 6th. Passengers state that the cholera excitement in New Orleans has almost entirely subsided, and though there were a few deaths at the Charity Hospital, and also in the city, the disease as an epidemic had ceased. In the towns above, however, in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans, there was some alarm in consequence of the existence of several cases among those who had taken flight from the city. At Baton Rouge there had been a few cases of a mild type, and three or four deaths were reported.—At Natchez the alarm had almost entirely subsided. There were rumors at that point of many deaths among the negroes on the river plantations in that vicinity, but these rumors were doubtless exaggerated. At Memphis there was said to be no cholera at all, and the citizens were prosecuting their wonted business.

The Empire had on board a very large number of passengers, nearly all of them from New Orleans, and had but three cases of sickness and no deaths. The Belle of the West, which also arrived at Louisville on Saturday, reports all well on board.

New Orleans is said to have almost entirely resumed its wonted winter bustle, and the levee was like a bee hive of commerce. On the whole, the reports from that and other places evince the rapid dissipation of the pestilence, and a general restoration of business.

* * *

CHOLERA AND LIME.—A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette takes the ground, that the spread of Cholera is influenced by the drinking of water impregnated by lime and magnesia. He affirms that Cholera passes around all the primary and arenaceous (sandy) formations—unless the water used by the inhabitants be impregnated with certain mineral elements, as the carbonates of lime and magnesia—and spends its force on the calcareous regions whether high or low.

He says that in tracing the course of the Cholera on the map of Europe, it will be found to have passed around a great portion of Saxony, part of Poland, Hanover, Prussia, &c., all which uninfected districts are arenaceous; and abundance of similar facts occur in various parts of this country, all going to prove that it is an *invariable law* which governs and directs its course.

He states, that all places situated on calcareous rock, (the blue silurian) are especially exposed to attacks of Cholera, however clean the places may be, or salubrious the atmosphere. In all cases of exceptions to the rule, he says the limestone water is metaliferous, being impregnated with iron, zinc, lead, &c., which he considered an antedote to the proximate cause of Cholera. He further asserts that Cholera has never prevailed, either in Europe or America, *near Chalybeat springs*. These thoughts are worth attention.

* * *

A STUPENDOUS HOAX.—The Philadelphia Ledger contains a detailed account of one of the most stupendous hoaxes of the age, perpetrated on a hundred or more persons, by a man named Lister, who represented himself to be the son of Mr. Lister, the proprietor of the St. Charles Theatre, of New Orleans. He made a purchase of a lot on Fourth street, from Mr. Michael Pray, giving a check for $500 as binding the bargain, and engaged a distinguished architect to make drawings for a theatre, which was to be the largest and most magnificent in the world, adorned inside and out with statuary. After the drawings were completed he proceeded to make contracts with the most experienced mechanics of the city for its immediate construction, allowing all their own prices, and agreeing to pay some, even more than they asked for their work.

At least a hundred persons were engaged in this way, and were anxiously awaiting for him to give the word to commence operations, when the bubble burst, Mr. Pray having presented the check and found that it was good for nothing. Many persons had also engaged with him for an expedition to California, and had entered into negotiations for the purchase of two vessels. Among the rest, a captain was seduced by his representations to throw up the command of a vessel, to go into his ship, bound for the gold regions, and now finds himself without any employment. New suits of sails, and the most magnificent furniture were ordered for the vessels. Throughout the whole transaction there was no attempt made to obtain money, and it is supposed the youth was laboring under a monomania, but has been sharp enough to elude an arrest since the bursting of the bubble.

* * *

FROM THE PLAINS.—A letter from Fort Leavenworth to the St. Louis New Era, states that the contractors for supplying provisions to the army at Santa Fe, on their way out, suffered excessively from cold, hunger and fatigue, the last twenty days of its march. One of the men perished with the cold, and *sixteen hundred oxen died on the way!* This will be hard upon the company contracting to do this service for the Government. The oxen and other animals were the private property of the contractors.

The snow at Fort Leavenworth, on the 27th of December, was twenty inches deep, and the thermometer at zero.

* * *

GREAT HOG.—H. Shircliff, of Allegheny county, Md., slaughtered the other day a hog named "Rough and Ready," weighing 495 pounds, and measuring 7 feet 2 inches in length. Age 2 years and 3 months.

That may do for a "Rough and Ready" hog; but it will not compare with the Free Soil porkers we raise in Mercer county. Our friend Mr. W. G. Brown of Georgetown, killed two of the latter kind on Saturday week, one of which weighed 624 lbs and the other 590. Who can beat this.—*Mercer Luminary.*

* * *

A NEW GAME TO PLAY AT.—On Friday of last week, a couple of rowdies, one of them named Powell and the other Bonaparte Boyce, got into a frolic near Dixville in Mercer county, and agreed to cut throats for a quart of whiskey. After a few slashes, Powell severed Boyce's jugular, and the latter died immediately. Boyce was formerly well known by many in this city. He was of a highly respectable family, and a man of fine talents and education.—*Louisville Jour.*

Further Extracts from English Papers received by the America.

From the London Times of December 23, 1848.

PRESIDENT POLK'S MESSAGE.

When scarce a day passes without bringing the inauguration of a constituent assembly, the address of a newly elected President, or the programme of a new constitution, the message of an American President reads like a thing of the past. By the rule of comparison the United States will soon be an ancient polity. The successor of Washington is an old friend. One feels, therefore, somewhat more patience than usual for the annual tax on our time which a long series of Presidents have uniformly exacted. The Court style of the Union is so well known to the taste of this nation, that we need only say it characterizes the Message.—We can, however, add that Mr. Polk has given an account of American progress which will excite the interest and admiration of the Old World. In the history of States there never was anything so rapid, and never did a preternatural growth appear to rest on so solid a foundation. All that one has ever read of families multiplied as the sands on the sea shore, of swarming tribes, of rising cities and prosperous commonwealths, seems concentrated and magnified in this modern prodigy, whose Anglo Saxon origin suggests in us so many regrets and not a little pride.

President Polk surveys with natural complacency the troubled scene of European politics, from which a vast ocean, and a not less interval of institutions and customs separate the model republic. He hails the new burst of democracy in France, and the attempt at a federal union in Germany; with what grounds for his confidence time alone can show. The vast resources of the union and the sound footing of its commerce and finances, have saved it from any considerable participation in the commercial calamities of this and the continental states. To the continued removal of restrictions on the trade of the Union the President ascribes much of its safety and prosperity.

Mr. Polk then hastens to the strong point of his Presidency,—the enormous acquisitions of territory effected within these four years by annexation, by treaty, or by war. Texas, Oregon, California and New Mexico, are exultingly measured and almost weighed in the balance. They contain so many square miles and so many acres, and are equal to such and such countries; but as the English imagination will not revel with so much gusto on these various measurements, it may be sufficient to state that the United States now comprehends a territory almost as large as all Europe. The President expatiates with delight on the climate, the soil, and other natural advantages of the newly acquired regions. Their rivers, their harbors, their vicinities and bearings, are reviewed. But to one topic he returns again and again. The mines, or rather the fields of gold and quicksilver in California are an inexhaustible fund of agreeable discussion and allusion. Paragraph after paragraph glitters with gold and groans with bullion. The 4000 gold hunters wildly scraping the sands, and filling their laps with solid wealth—the greedy haste with which whole crews desert their ships for this Lotus shore; and all the other circumstances of a real El Dorada are described with gloating ecstacy. A mint is forthwith to be established on the western coast, which is to deluge Asia and Polynesia with the glittering tokens of the fortunate republic.

There was need of many mines to gild the Mexican war, and to pay its expenses. These acquisitions have cost the Union twenty-five millions of her money. If in the course of twenty years the principal and the interest be repaid by the dust collected from the rivers of California, the Union may deem itself most fortunate. Mr Polk, however, disdains to measure the war only by its results. He points to the energy, the military skill, the administrative capacity, the martial spirit, the indomitable perseverance, and the dexterous tact by which it has been so speedily brought to its desired consummation, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty. It is demonstrated that the Union, at a moment's warning, may undertake a war several thousand miles from home, with forces competent to any occasion, conduct that war with promptness and unity of purpose, and endure without burden all the necessary expense. A standing army, in the European sense of that word, is found to be unnecessary.—Two million citizens, accustomed to arms, many of them practised in the rifle and hardened in the severities of the forest, ambitious for distinction, supply a never failing fund of volunteers. The army of a republic consists not of privates, but of knights. Its very staple is heroic. What crowns, however, both the glory, the grace, and the ability of this conquest is, that all the Sates, all parties, and all professions, equally contributed their quota to the field, thus proving that Texas and New Mexico belong not more to this or that State than to all, and exhibiting also a pledge to the world of that terrible unanimity with which the Union will on future occasions prosecute its quarrels or its ends.

It is one of the virtues or the vices of a republican Presidency, as of the ancient Consulship, that the Executive Chief saddles on his successor the baneful responsibilities of his career. With him the beginning is the whole. He celebrates a triumph, and lays down his office. It remains for another to carry out the design. The Union doubled, so to speak, in four years, and taking old populations and semi-barbarous tribes into its bosom, has not a few difficulties to solve The question of slavery is opened again, at least in an abstract form. Mr Polk is disposed to go softly on this ground. He is willing to believe the difficulties are not practical, that there will, in fact, be no slavery in the greater part of the new territory, and that the questions of government and laws can easily be settled as they arise. We will not follow him into this domestic ground, nor will we allude to any mine of future quarrels in this united family of States. It certainly is for the advantage of all nations that they should remain the happy family they are. They give us food and the materials for clothing, and take off our hands the produce of our industry That civil war which wise men have predicted, would impede the operation of these services. But while we pass over domestic and conjectural difficulties, it is impossible to forget that the same man who is closing so brilliant a Presidency, who has stretched the cords of his tabernacle to the Pacific, and almost to the Isthmus of Panama, who boasts that by his measures he has saved the commerce and the credit of his country from excessive inflation and deadly collapse, is nevertheless rejected by the people he has served, finds himself not re-appointed, and a successor, holding other views, installed in his room. Such a fact condemns either the man or the nation.—One of them must be wrong Mr Polk, by his silence on the subject of his successor, tacitly acknowledges a sense of justice.

From the London Spectator, Dec 2d.

Beyond the Atlantic, James K. Polk has sent in his last message,—a huge volume, which combines the characteristics of the Parliamentary blue book, the historical essay, and the traveller's guide book. The most striking point in the document is its voucher for the wonderful and apocryphal stories of mineral riches in California. How alarmed Jefferson and Whshington would be to see their republic grown as large as Europe, triumphant in wars of aggression, and now poisoned by possessing mines like those of enervated Peru or despotic Russia!

Appeal of Abd-el-Kader.—The events of France have not passed unknown or unmarked by the Emir in his confinement. He has addressed the following letter to the President:

"To Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the Republic—The Emir Abd-el Kader detained with his family in the Chateau of Amboise.

"I will die in prison if unexampled rigors condemn me so to do, but never will I be brought to lower my character."—Prince Louis Napoleon, at Ham.

"God is great and Mahomet is his Prophet. May this God of clemency, under whose protection the National Assembly has placed the French Constitution, inspire the Chiefs of the Republic with an act of justice and humanity, which will give to all the nations of the globe a high opinion of the hospitality of France, which country is already renowned by her bravery and chivalrous spirit at all times. When, guided by my confidence in the bravery and the promise of the French, I came to place myself and mine under the protection of France, by giving myself up to General Lamoriciere, at that time commandant of the province of Oran, I received the formal promise that I should be sent the the noble land of France, and be afterwards conveyed to Egypt, and from thence to Syria, near the sacred tomb of the prophet, that I might enlighten myself with new light, and my days be wholly devoted to the happiness of my family and far from the hazards of war, the theatre of which I abandoned forever to the domination of France, in execution of the will of the Almighty, who lowers or raises empires as he pleases. Far from these sacred promises having been fulfilled, I and mine have been subjected to captivity, without being able to cause justice to be rendered to me.

Napoleon, after his abdication in 1815, went to seat himself at the British hearth, and notwithstanding the sympathies which his great defeat inspired, English policy inflicted on him torture on the rock of St. Helena. One of his noble nephews has also been subject to exile and imprisonment—But moral tortures have an end. God so wills it, and enlightens the temporal government. If the misfortunes by which I have been assailed in my family, which has been decimated since my captivity—if the sufferings of my poor mother, old and infirm, can excite some interest in the hearts of the French people, and especially in those of wives and mothers, I demand the chief of the French Government to fulfil the promises that were made to me by the Generals of Africa and to accord me the liberty of going on parole with my family into Syria, to follow the precepts of our religion. Grateful for such an act of clemency and justice, I would pray our God to bestow on France and her chiefs all his great consolations and blessings. I rely on the wisdom of the President of the Republic and of the National Assembly.

'The Emir Abd-el-Kader.

'Amboise, 27 Hoharrem, 1265, (Dec. 23, 1848.)'

Surveying the Isthmus.—We understand that Brevet Major Hughes, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, late commander of the Maryland and District of Columbia regiment in Mexico, is about starting to make a survey of the proposed route for a railroad across the Isthmus, from Chagres to Panama, for Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., of New York. In the selection of persons to accompany him in this arduous duty, he has drawn largely upon his old regiment. Capt. Lloyd Tilghman, of the Maryland Light Artillery, has been selected as assistant, and Captain George W. Brown of this city, goes out in some important capacity connected with the camp duties. A number of others from Baltimore have been selected as a part of the company. They expect to be absent several months. We believe they go from here to New York, and sail thence direct for Chagres.—*Baltimore Sun.*

We acknowledge the receipt of public documents from our member at Washington, and several of our members at Harrisburgh. They have our thanks for their attention.

From the New York Tribune.

Wages and Profits in Manufactories—Social Anarchy.

The fact that many if not most Manufacturing Establishments throughout the country have recently reduced the Rates of Wages paid to their Workers is attracting, as it should attract, general attention. Let us consider it.

That the prices of our Domestic Manufactures generally are lower and the difficulty of selling them greater than formerly, certainly needs no demonstration. The Price Currents, the official statements of Importations, furnish abundant proof of the fact. That Iron-masters, for example, cannot afford to pay wages when their product is dull at $40 per ton which they could very well afford when the same article was quick at $60, surely needs no extrinsic proof. And if former prices were somehow maintained as quotations, yet the home made fabrics were elbowed and jostled in our markets by rival Foreign products, so as to render sales slow and difficult which formerly were prompt and easy, that would operate as disadvantageously as a reduction of prices. A man employing a capital of $100,000 in making Cotton Sheetings, for instance, and able to sell every yard at a net profit of one mill as soon as it reaches the market, can live and often thrive, when by selling the same goods at five times that profit but being obliged to wait a year for a market, he would be ruined. An eager market, small profits and quick returns are the elements of a healthy and prosperous business.

But our markets are now glutted with Foreign fabrics; sales are slowly and with difficulty effected; our warehouses are docked with unsold products; many factories are slacking off their work; some have stopped entirely, and a few are already in the keeping of the Sheriff. All the manufacturing establishments in the country could to-day be bought for less than coast, and, but for the hope of a change of National policy affecting them, could be bought for a great deal less. In this state of things—with heavy stocks of their products on hand and unsalable, with scanty or no dividends on the last year's business, their books often showing heavy losses instead, many of them have resorted to the expedient of reducing the Wages of Labor.

This is in precise accordance with the theories of Political Economy which for some years have prevailed in this country. All along it has been proclaimed (see Buchanan's speech in 1840) that the great obstacle to Manufacturing success and stability here was the inflation of our Currency and Prices—that the one way to protect and maintain our Manufactures was by reducing the money cost of the elements of Production, so that they might compete with their European rivals in all the open markets of the world. Thus (says Mr Buchanan) if a piece of German cloth costs but $50, while a like piece of American cloth costs $100, the only way to give the American maker a fair chance is to reduce the cost of making the article here to $50, and then he may defy competition. Of course, the partisans of this theory seldom say, in so many words, 'You must reduce the Wages of Labor,' but they can't mean anything else. To reduce the cost of a piece of American cloth from $100 to $50, you must reduce the cost of the Wool, the Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing, &c. There is no other way. Shutting out foreign competition will often reduce prices by securing to our producers an ample and quick market instead of a partial and dull one; but to this the Free Traders are averse. They could not have failed to see throughout that the adoption of their theories involved a serious reduction of the Wages of Labor.

But the moment that reduction becomes imperative and begins to be effected, they set up a general howl at the iniquity and rapacity of those on whom is imposed the necessity of effecting it!—They feign indignation at those on whom they have cast the burthen of carrying this feature, this essential result, of their policy into effect. Reading their journals or listening to their speeches, you would suppose that they had always opposed and resisted the policy which renders this reduction inevitable.

To make this necessity manifest, only the simplest exercise of honesty and common sense is requisite. Over in England, separated from us but by a ferry of eleven or twelve days, there are thousands engaged in making cloths, which riper experience, large capitals, lower rates of interest, more extensive and therefore more economical establishments, and in the average superior machinery to those at the command of our manufacturers. The cost of whisking over fabrics is scarcely worth mentioning. Now abolish, as nearly as may be, the duties—and our thirty, twenty five and twenty per cent. ad valorems come very near this—especially in view of the thirty per cent. duty on the Hemp and coarse Foreign Wool from which a large portion of our coarser fabrics are manufactured—and how is it possible that American Wages should remain as they have been, from forty to one hundred per cent. higher than those paid for similar services in England? We cannot see how any candid man can fail to perceive that our Duties must go up or our Wages come down.

We speak here of the general result, not assuming to decide whether any particular reduction at any given time was or was not imperative.—We see what must be without presuming to decide when or just how far it must be. But there is one fundamental assumption underlying all this discussion of the Reduction of Wages, especially by those who would use it to make capital for Loco-Focoism, which we wish now to consider.

A company have subscribed capital, erected a factory, stocked it and set down to work, and have perhaps done middling well for years. At length they are *not* doing well, and decide that they must get their work done cheaper or stop going. Now we recognize fully the right of the Hired Workers to combine and resolve 'We will have so much for our labor or we won't give it.' It is their right to do so, and so long as they don't interfere with the right of others to work or not as they please, any ten, hundred, thousand or million have a right to make such a compact and and live up to it. But the employers also have rights, and among them that of saying how much they can pay and where they must stop. (We speak here of the Employing Class; we do not admit the moral right of one or of a few to screw down wages below the general rates paid all around them.)

But we see newspapers, which must know better, arguing in this fashion:—'The manufacturers have made money at some time, therefore they ought now to pay as high wages as they have done, even though they run their works at a loss.' All this, by the way, is in its best aspect, directly in the teeth of the Free Trade theory, which assumes that, whenever money cannot be made by employing men in a given way, it is proved that they could be more advantageously employed at something else, and ought to be dismissed to seek such employment. We cannot realize that any moral obligation rests on proprietors to run their works at a loss, even though they have formerly made good dividends.

But do the gentlemen who are voluble in bar-rooms and eloquent in journals on the rights and wrongs of Labor in Factories even begin to practice on the principles they present to others? Suppose one of them has realized $10,000 by printing a newspaper, (and the same in any other department of enterprise) how long will he continue that paper after it has become a hopelessly loosing concern, in order to insure good wages to the printers employed thereon?

Follow the man who has just declaimed so eloquently on the oppressions of the Factory Workers home to his dwelling, and see if he hires labor, domestic or other, on any better principle than that of paying the market price for it—what it will fetch.—Where is the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, who pays fifteen dollars per month for labor that he could hire for twelve? Are not the very teachers of our children, male and female, in non-manufacturing sections of the country, paid less for that most responsible service than the average earnings of those employed in the Factories?—Who are there, outside of the Factories, who make abstract Justice and Fitness, instead of Interest and Necessity, the rule of their bargainings? Now if there be a movement in favor of a radical reform in the principles of buying and selling, of hiring and paying—a movement to supplant Necessity by Justice in the government of these important relations—we say amen to it, most heartily; but we protest against applying a rule to a single class which no body else is judged or governed by.—You, Mr. Orator at the laborers' indignation meeting, when you look out to buy a dress of Merrimac or Fall River Prints, never think of asking or paying what the goods cost the makers or the merchant—you ascertain what they can be bought for, and, though that be ten per cent. below the cost of production, you do not think of paying any more. Nay—though the maker were to tell you that he had supplied you cheaper for years than you could have bought but for his making, you will still say—'What is that to me? Trade is governed by the law of Supply and Demand—you sell for all you can get, while I buy as cheap as I can.' We do believe a higher and better law will yet be accepted; but, so long as this is the law for every body else, with what justice shall we seek to force another upon manufacturing companies alone?

Mishaps of Authors.—Two or three years ago, as we learn from the indefatigable Holden, the announcement was made to the literary world, that a new historical romance from the pen of C. F. Hoffman, would soon appear, to be entitled, "Red Spur of the Rampo." As it never has appeared, many hungry expectants for it may not have heard the reason of its being kept back. It may certainly be laid down among the mishaps of authors.

Mr. Hoffman had been at work with unusual care for the six months previous on his romance, and an eminent book publishing firm, had contracted with him for the copyright. It had got to the ears of the reading public, and expectation was on the qui vive for its appearance. The author, according to his custom, placed the manuscript sheets in a large portfolio by the side of his writing table, to prevent their straying away. Happening one day to take a look into his literary safe, he discovered, much to his astonishment and trepidation, that there were not more than half a dozen sheets of MS. in it. His feelings cannot perhaps be even imagined. His long labors had come to nought. But his manner of submitting to his loss, puts him, in that matter, by the side of Newton, in the time of tribulation.

Mr. Hoffman called to the chambermaid, who had taken care of his room, and said:

"Mary, have you ever taken any papers from this place?"

"Sure I have, Sir," replied she with innocent frankness.

"For what purpose have you taken them, Mary?" said the author.

"Sure, sir, to kindle the fire; and I thought you were very good to put them there!" said Mary.

"And pray Mary how long have you been in the habit of taking papers out of here?"

"All the winter, sure;" said the innocent Mary, "but I didn't think there was any good in them for they were scribbled all over."

"Ah Mary!" exclaimed the ruined author, "do you know that you have done me an irreparable injury?"

"A reparable injury!" said Mary, "what's that! Sure, but I am very sorry, sir."

"And so am I," said the author; but he said nothing more.—*Hartford Courant.*

Ireland—Workhouses—Taxation.

From the Correspondence of the New York Courier.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25, 1848

I continue my glance at some of the principal features in Irish Affairs of interest to American readers, and turn next to *Irish Work-Houses and Poor Rates.*

Previous to 1834, the poor in Ireland were supported entirely by private benevolence; and the practical effect of this abandonment of the poor to individual charity, was not so unhappy as an American would infer from what he sees in his own country. By the Irish Catholic Church, alms giving is inculcated as one of the primary duties of Christian life; and the people generally, both from nature, kindness of heart, and from a sense of religious obligations, are charitable to an extent seldom witnessed elsewhere. However, in spite of private liberality, pauperism increased at a rapid rate. In 1815, one agricultural laborer out of every eight stood in need of relief; in 1826 one out of seven, and in 1835 one out of every six. It became necessary to establish a system of public charity, and the present Irish Poor Law was enacted. In most of its features it is similar to the English law, but differs from it in two important respects. It does not give the pauper a legal right to receive relief from the public, but makes the success of his application depend entirely upon the discretion of the local Board of Management; and the administration of out-door relief forms no regular part of the system, but is one resorted to in times of emergency, like the present, when the workhouse is insufficient to accommodate all who are judged worthy to receive the public bounty. Ireland is divided into one hundred and fifty Unions, each of which contain's a work-house, supported by a special tax on all the real estate of the Union to which it belongs. The work-houses are usually large stone structures, built on an eminence outside of a town, surrounded by high stone enclosures. They are finished in good style, and are frequently adorned with miniature towers and other castellated appendages. The sums expended upon the mere construction of the workhouses have been enormous, and have occasioned loud complaint. Separate buildings are asigned for the men, the women, and the children. A family during its stay in the workhouse is always kept entirely asunder. The husband, the wife, and the child never see one another, unless in the chapel on Sunday, and then only at a distance. The able-bodied men are generally employed in ditching and repairing and improving the premises, and the women in washing and carrying on the domestic operations.—They have two meals a day—a breakfast, consisting of six "naggens," or about three gills of new milk and a quart of "stirabout," which is a boiled mixture of oatmeal and water—and dinner often ounces of Indian bread, and another small supply of fresh milk, or buttermilk. In many of the houses rye bread, or, as it is called, "black bread," is used instead of Indian bread. The women who wash, and the men whose occupation is particularly laborious, get a somewhat greater allowance than I have specified.—The children usually receive wheat bread with their milk. Till within the last three or four years, potatoes formed the chief nourishment of the paupers, but their scarcity since, has entirely banished them from their presence.

In the Limerick workhouse, I was shown a specimen of the Indian bread, which was daily served out to the inmates. It was made of Southern meal; was exceeding hard and heavy, and very much resembled a real Virginia "hoecake." The people have overcome the repugnance which they first had to bread made of American corn, and are now, as I was told, very fond of it. The inmates without exception, wear the workhouse uniform, which, for males, is a complete suit of coarse gray cloth, and for females, a white woolen gown with blue underclothes. At the discharge of the pauper, his own clothes are restored to him, and his workhouse suit, are retained for future use in the establishment. Shoes are not supplied to the inmates; those only wear them who can procure them by their own resources.

The sleeping apartments are ordinarily very good. The beds are matrasses of clean straw, supplied liberally with good blankets. The present crowded state of the workhouse, however, subjects the occupants to great discomfort at night. Three or four grown up people are frequently obliged to sleep in the same bed. To each workhouse is attached a school, which all the children under fifteen years of age are obliged to attend, and where they are well instructed in the elementary branches of an English education. The workhouse at Limerick which, with two auxiliaries of a temporary character, possesses four thousand inmates, has a school containing five hundred children. A chapel always forms a part of the appurtenance of a workhouse, and all the inmates are required to attend divine service on the Sabbath. But the Catholics and Protestants have each their own chaplain, and each worship according to their own faith. The cost of the food of an adult is 20 or 25 pence weekly; that of his clothing about four pence. For years after the establishment of the workhouses they were almost empty, on account of the great aversion of the people to the confinement which they imposed. The inmates are allowed to go out of the enclosure only upon the most urgent reasons, and the poor preferred to be in the streets and endure almost every privation rather than submit to this restraint. But stern necessity has driven them to such public relief, and now there is hardly a workhouse in the land that is not straitened for room and obliged to provide additional accommodations.

As a general thing the Poor Law in Ireland is administered with commendable liberality, and the discretion which the law imposes on the Commissioners of each Union is not often abused. Yet there are Unions in which the administration is conducted with great harshness. The inmates of their workhouses are treated with great rigor, and applications for admission of the most pressing character are summarily rejected, or only granted after the most cruel delay. But such Unions are usually under the direct control of the landlords, who, on account of the great burden which it imposes upon them, are most bitterly opposed to the whole Poor Law system, and are willing to resort to almost any means to defeat its just ends, and bring it into disrepute.

In many of the Unions, the poor rates are indeed well nigh insupportable. In Limerick the rate amounts to 13 shillings upon every pound of the annual rental, in Scariff to 10 shillings 10 pence; in Clifton to 10 shillings 2 pence; in Killorew and Killeummin to 1 pound and 6 shillings, in Castlebar to 1 pound and 9 shillings, and in Donegal to 2 pounds and 4 shillings on the entire rental.—What would an American farmer say to a poor law which swallowed up his whole annual profits, not only once, but perhaps twice over! Many of the Unions are absolutely insolvent. Twenty two Unions have received no less than £1,200,000 from Government, and yet they have found this insufficient, and have loaded themselves with an immense debt to meet their liabilities. In many parts of the country the poor rates can be collected only at the point of the bayonet. The levy of a regular military contribution could not inflict greater suffering. Earl Gray declared in Parliament, at the time the poor law was enacted that he should despair of Ireland when the Poor Rates exceeded 2 shillings 6 pence in the pound. The average tax of all the Unions is already 2 shillings 9½ pence and it is constantly increasing. Consider this in connection with the fact that the County tax ranges from 10 to 20 per cent, the Grand Jury Cess from 12 to 25, and that half a million of pounds is annually exacted for the support of the Church establishment, and you will have some conception of the burden of Irish taxation. Ireland is exempt from the Income and certain assessed taxes to which England is subject. But its taxation in proportion to its means is far heavier. In Ireland one third at least of the annual rental is absorbed in the payment of taxes; in England not more than one tenth or one twelfth. SIGMA.

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,
HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS,
POLICIES, &c. &c.
Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the
de29 GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we have, by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—(Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my25

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always 'use the proper means.' Therefore, if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. jan17

☞ A FINE SET OF TEETH FOR 25 CENTS.—Yellow and unhealthy Teeth, after being once or twice cleaned with Jones' Amber Tooth Paste, have the look and color of ivory, and at the same time is so innocent and fine, that its daily use is advantageous even to those teeth that are in a good condition, giving them a beautiful polish and preventing decay. Those decayed it prevents from becoming worse—it also fastens such as are becoming loose, and will render the foulest teeth delicately white, and make the breath deliciously sweet. Price 25 or 37½ cents a box.

For sale by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, sign of the Big Boot. sep16

☞ FINE MANLY WHISKERS FOR 3 SHILLINGS.—Reader—the real quality of a 3s. bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative is to force the hair to grow on the head or face—or wherever nature intended hair to grow.

For sale by WM. JACKSON, No 89 Liberty street, sign of the Big Boot. sep16

BAD BREATH OR BAD TEETH.—Persons who have either are honorably assured that a 2s. box of Jones's Amber Tooth Paste will, on one trial, without fail,

Make the Breath pure and sweet,
The Teeth white and Gums hard.

Reader, just try this once. For sale by WM JACKSON, 89 Liberty st, sign of the Big Boot. oct3

☞ The excessive or morbid secretions of bile is well known to cause violent disturbance of the digestive organs, and bring on malignant and unmanageable fevers, which often put an end to life. The stomach must be cleansed of these foul secretions, and this can most readily be accomplished by the use of B A Fahnestock's Anti-Bilious Pills, which are a most valuable family cathartic. They can be given with safety at all times, and afford relief in a very short time.

Prepared and sold by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co, corner 1st and wood, and corner 6th and wood sts.
aug29

W. M. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

OFFICE and residence on Fourth street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-1y

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Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.

W. R. MURPHY invites the particular attention of those wanting the above Goods, to his desirable stock, consisting of the best make, from the most approved manufacturers, and the latter warranted pure flax.—He has just received an additional supply, and is offering Shirting Muslins of a superior quality, at a very low price. Also,

Sheeting and Pillow-case Muslins;
Diapers and Crash;
Table Cloths, Towels and Napkins;
Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes; and
Housekeeping Dry Goods generally.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS—Such as French Merinos, Parametto, plain and fancy De Laines, (some new styles just received;) Alpacas, &c.

The season being far advanced, all these Goods will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please.

☞ Wholesale Rooms up stairs. jan15

MUFFS AT GREAT BARGAINS!

M'CORD & CO., wishing to close out their stock of Muffs and Victoriens for the season, will sell the balance (embracing a good variety of LYNX and FITCH, as well as the more common articles,) at EASTERN COST—to which they would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS. Call at corner Wood and Fifth streets. ja19

FOR RENT,

AND possession given the 1st April—A Store in Market street, near Liberty.

A Store in Liberty street, next door to the corner of Market and Liberty sts.

The adjoining Store, corner of Market and Liberty streets.

Two Stores, with dwellings attached, in Penn street, near the canal. Also, a first rate stand, with or without dwelling, near the canal. Possession given immediately. Inquire of DAVID GREER,
ja19-d2m* Penn street, near the canal

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ja19

DOCTOR J. H. WILLSON

OFFERS his services in the various branches of his profession, and ESPECIALLY IN SURGERY, to his friends and the public generally of Pittsburgh.

Office and residence, Fourth street, near Wood, two doors from Mayor's office. ja19-d3m

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WANTED,

A SITUATION by a person of some 25 years residence—is acquainted with the modern system of Book Keeping, and business generally—has no objection to make himself useful in any branch of business. Apply at this office for further information. ja19-2t

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LINEN DIAPERS—6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Linen Table Diaper, of common figured, damask and snow drop patterns. Also, Russia and Scotch Bird Eye Pattern, SHACKLETT & WHITE,
ja19 99 wood st

E. D. GAZZAM has removed his office to the Post Office building, 3d story—entrance by Philo Hall stairs. ja19-d&w

LARD OIL—10 bbls cold pressed Oil, landing from the Hudson and for sale low to close consignment by ja17 JAMES DALZELL, water st

WM. C. FRIEND,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Fourth street, near Grant. ja18dly

LARD OIL—15 bbls pure winter strained, in store and for sale by O BLACKBURN & Co,
ja18 water street

SOAP—100 bxs Crumpton & Co's extra Soap, in store and for sale by ja18 O BLACKBURN & Co

PEARL STARCH—15 bxs in store and for sale by
ja18 O BLACKBURN & Co

POT ASH—11 casks Pot Ash, in store and for sale by ja18 MILLER & RICKETSON

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—15 bbls La. Sugar House Molasses, on consignment and for sale by
ja18 MILLER & RICKETSON

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR—20 bxs white Havana Sugar, just received and for sale by
ja18 MILLER & RICKETSON

LARD OIL—12 bbls No 1 winter strained Lard Oil;
8 do No 2 fall do do do
Just received and for sale by
ja18 MILLER & RICKETSON

COFFEE—40 bags Rio Coffee; 30 do super do do; 50 do Laguyra Coffee, in store and for sale by
ja18 MILLER & RICKETSON

VERY OLD BRANDY—1 qr. cask Old Cognac Brandy, "1800," just imported by us and for sale by the bottle. ja18 MILLER & RICKETSON

MACKEREL—78 bbls No 2 Mackerel, landing from stmr Brooklyn and for sale by
ja18 JAMES DALZELL

ROLL BUTTER—25 bbls prime Roll Butter, just received and for sale by
ja18 L S WATERMAN

MACKEREL—35 bbls No 3 Mackerel, large, in store and for sale by ja18 L S WATERMAN

LARD—20 bbls No 1 Leaf Lard, just rec'd and for sale by ja18 L S WATERMAN

BEANS—20 bbls small white Beans, in store and for sale by ja18 L S WATERMAN

CREAM CHEESE—50 bxs cream Cheese; also, 50 do Western Reserve, for sale by
ja17 JAMES DALZELL

TANNERS' SCRAPS WANTED—For which the highest market price will be paid by
ja16 R E SELLERS, 57 wood st

DRIED PEACHES—500 bush dried Peaches, halves, in good shipping order, for sale by
ja15 M'GILLS & ROE

DRIED APPLES—300 bush dried Apples, for sale by ja15 M'GILLS & ROE

LARD—10 bbls No 1 Leaf Lard, in fine order.
ja15 M'GILLS & ROE

BUTTER—10 bbls packed Butter; 10 do roll do; for sale by ja15 M'GILLS & ROE

CORN MEAL—85 bbls, fresh ground, for sale low to close. ja15 M'GILLS & ROE

FLOUR—100 bbls Flour in store.
ja15 M'GILLS & ROE

SUNDRIES—31 bbls No 1 Lard; 3 kegs do do; 3 bls fresh Roll Butter; 3 kegs Butter, landing from Lake Erie and Michigan Line, and for sale by
ja13 JAMES DALZELL, water st

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—54 bags Buckwheat Flour, in store and for sale by J & R FLOYD,
ja13 Round Church Building

POTASH—25 casks pure Potash, on hand and for sale by ja13 J & R FLOYD

BROOMS—60 doz Poland Brooms, rec'd and for sale by ja13 J & R FLOYD

ROLL BUTTER—10 bbls Plumgron Butter, rec'd this day and for sale by ja13 J & R FLOYD

SALERATUS—15 casks (Adams') Saleratus, in store and for sale by ja13 J & R FLOYD

LARD OIL—10 bbls winter Oil, No 1; rec'd per stmr Roscoe and for sale by
ja12 SELLERS & NICOLS

FINE FLOUR—200 bbls in store and for sale by
ja12 SELLERS & NICOLS

LINSEED OIL—62 bbls pure, in fine order, for sale by ja12 SELLERS & NICOLS

LARD—100 kegs; 22 bbls No 1; for sale by
ja12 SELLERS & NICOLS

BROOMS—60 doz for sale by
ja12 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

BUTTER—6 bbls fresh Roll, for sale by
ja12 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

LARD—6 bbls just rec'd and for sale by
ja12 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

DRY PEACHES—200 bush for sale by
ja12 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

APPLES—20 bbls Lady finger, prime and sound, for sale by ja12 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—15 bbls for sale by
ja12 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

BULK MEAT—3000 pcs Shoulders, daily expected and for sale by ja11 HARDY, JONES & Co

COTTON—20 bales Tennessee Cotton, in store and for sale by ja11 HARDY, JONES & Co

TOBACCO—40 hhds Ky Leaf Tobacco, for sale by
ja11 HARDY, JONES & Co

24 BALES Cuba Leaf Tobacco, for sale low to close. ja11 HARDY, JONES & Co

DRIED PEACHES—25 sacks Dried Peaches, on hand and for sale by
ja11 HARDY, JONES & Co

GROUND NUTS—53 sacks Ground Nuts, for sale by
ja11 HARDY, JONES & Co

LARD—25 bbls No 1 Leaf Lard, in store and for sale by L S WATERMAN,
ja11 31 water and 62 front st

PEACHES—250 bush dried Peaches, in store and for sale by ja11 L S WATERMAN

BUTTER—45 kegs; 10 bbls packed Butter; 7 do Roll do, in store and for sale by
ja11 L S WATERMAN

CLOVER SEED—25 bbls and 10 bags strictly prime clover seed, in store and for sale by
ja11 L S WATERMAN

FLOUR—100 bbls prime wheat Flour; 25 do superior Rye do, for family use, in store and for sale by
ja11 L S WATERMAN

PEA NUTS—150 bush Tenn. Pea Nuts, in store and for sale by dec14 JAS DALZELL

FLOUR—100 bbls extra Flour, just landing and for sale by ja10 J S DILWORTH & Co

BUTTER—20 kegs Butter; 4 bbls do; just landing and for sale by ja10 J S DILWORTH & Co

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—55 bbls for sale by
ja10 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—40 sacks for sale by
ja10 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

SWEET CIDER—55 bbls just rec'd and for sale by
ja10 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

VINEGAR—19 bbls for sale by
ja10 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

ALMONDS—100 bags soft shelled, just rec'd per str Oriental, and for sale by
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co,
ja10 water street

CHLORIDE OF SODA—On hand and for sale by
ja10 J KIDD & Co

CHROME GREEN—On hand and for sale by
ja10 J KIDD & Co

BALTIMORE CHROME GREEN—On hand and for sale by ja10 J KIDD & Co

GENUINE GERMAN COLOGNE—On hand and for sale by ja10 J KIDD & Co

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS—On hand and for sale by ja10 J KIDD & Co

RYE—15 sacks Rye, for sale by
dec9 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

POWER PRESS PRINTING INK—20 kegs news ink, 5 do book do. Cylinder press ink in ½ bbls: just received and for sale by
dec9 J SCHOONMAKER & Co.

STAR CANDLES—18 bxs landing and for sale by
dec14 JAS DALZELL

NAILS—200 kegs assorted, for sale by
dec14 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

PEPPER AND PIMENTO—20 bags Pepper; 10 do Pimento; in store and for sale by
dec22 MILLER & RICKETSON

LARD OIL—10 bbls best winter strained Lard Oils landing from stmr Messenger and for sale by
dec11 JAS DALZELL, water st

CREAM CHEESE—200 bxs prime cream cheese, in store and for sale low to close consignment, by
dec11 JAS DALZELL

CURRENCY WANTED, at ½ discount
dec30 N HOLMES & SONS

CHEESE—150 bxs for sale by
dec30 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

SLEIGH—1 elegant 2 horse sleigh, for sale by
dec30 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

APPLES—50 bbls Russets, Belleflowers, etc. for sale by dec30 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

SCALED HERRING—20 bxs for sale by
dec12 J D WILLIAMS

BULK PORK—50,000 lbs assorted Hams, Sides and Shoulders, to arrive; for sale by
dec19 FRIEND, RHEY & Co

AUCTION SALES.

By John D. Davis, Auctioneer.

23 packages Dry Goods, on a credit of three months.

On Monday morning, Jan. 22d, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, without reserve—

A large and general assortment of seasonable staple and fancy Dry Goods, being the entire stock of a man who has dissolved partnership and are closing the concern, embracing superfine cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, jeans, tweeds, flannels, blankets, bleached and brown muslins, super prints, ginghams, de lains, alpacas, cashmeres, dress silks, black satin, serges, fancy vestings, hosiery, gloves, woolen, scarlet cravats, woolen net coats, and a variety of fancy goods, &c., all of which may be examined previous to the sale.

At 2 o'clock,

Groceries, Queensware, Furniture, &c.

A general assortment of new and second hand household furniture, variety goods, &c.

At 7 o'clock,

An invoice of very superior new silver watches of modern style, just received from one of the most extensive importing houses in New York, fine cutlery, rifles, shot guns, pistols, musical instruments, German fancy goods, &c.

ja19 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

Books at Auction.

On Saturday evening, Jan 20th, at 7 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold without reserve, to close consignments, a large collection of valuable medical, theological, historical, classical and miscellaneous Books, embracing many rare and standard works in the various departments of science and literature.

Splendid annuals and fine illustrated works in rich binding, family and pocket bibles, blank books, music books, &c.

Also, superior quality letter and cap writing paper, with a variety of other articles, &c.

ja19 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

Three Building Lots at Auction.

On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20th, at 3 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, for account of whom it may concern, two valuable Lots of Ground, situate on the south side of Second street, between Grant and Ross streets, having each a front of 24 feet on Second street, and extending back 65 feet.

Also, that very desirable lot at the N. E. corner of Second and Ross streets, having a front of 24 feet and extending back 65 feet. Terms at sale.

ja19 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATER.

C. S. PORTER..............................Manager.

FIRST NIGHT OF MR. MURDOCH,

The Popular Tragedian.

Friday, January 19, will be acted

HAMLET.

Hamlet..............................Mr. Murdoch.
Ghost..............................Mr. Oxley.
Queen..............................Mrs. Madison.
Ophelia..............................Miss Cruise.

To conclude with the

WIDOW'S VICTIM.

Fodge..............................Mr. J. Dunn.
Jeremiah..............................Mr. Prior.
Jane..............................Miss Cruise.
Mrs. Rattleton..............................Mrs. Prior.

Saturday—Macbeth, by Mr. Murdoch.

Notice—The Gallery will remain closed during the cold weather 2d and 3d Tier, 35 cents.

CHARITY SOIREE,

FOR THE BENEFIT of the Orphans of St. Paul's Church, will be given at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms, on Friday evening, February 2, 1849.

MANAGERS:

Hon. C. Shaler,
John B. Guthrie,
John Layton,
W. A. M'Mullen,
E. Jones,
Wm. B. Mitcheltree, Jr.,
John Downing,
C. Gouchigan,

Andrew Burke, Esq,
J. J. Roggen,
T. Ward,
John J. Mitchell,
John Scott,
Hugh Kelly,
A. M'Collister,
M. Brennan.

☞ Tickets can be obtained from the Managers.
dec29

DRY GOODS NOTICE.

A. A. MASON & CO.,

No. 60 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEG leave most respectfully to announce to their numerous patrons and the public, that they, in consequence of contemplating a change in their business, propose opening the whole of their extensive warehouse, (including all their wholesale rooms,) for retailing, and will continue open until the first of February, commencing on New Years' day, 1849. Our wholesale stock, comprising one of the most extensive and varied assortments of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ever exhibited in the western country, will be offered at lower prices than ever before known. Every article, however choice and desirable, will be accordingly reduced. Upwards of fifty thousand dollars of our stock has been recently purchased, the greater portion of which are foreign goods, received at New York by late European arrivals, which from the lateness of the season, as well as the known pressure in the money market, were sold at immense sacrifices at public sales, at rates varying from twenty-five to fifty per cent less than similar goods brought the first of the season. We are therefore confident that our prices for the time above mentioned will be found to be even lower than any Eastern wholesale rates.

We anxiously invite all persons to visit our establishment, whether they purchase or not, and test the truth of the above—assuring them that they will incur no obligation thereby, but confer a favor upon the proprietors. Our assortment of Silks, Shawls, and fine Dress Goods will amply repay one for a visit; added to which, an unusually great display of Domestic Goods will, we hope, induce all to call.

Our system of one price will be strictly adhered to.

ja18 A A MASON & Co

RICH DRESS GOODS, per foreign steamer Europa. —A A Mason & Co, No 60 Market street, will open this morning, Rich Dress Goods, comprising the following styles, viz: Satin plaid Merinos, a new article, and the richest goods imported this season; all wool Plaids, high colors and choice styles; all wool Cashmeres and mous de Laines; fine Coburg and Lyonese Cloths, of any describable shade and color. Satin striped Cashmeres, in great variety. ja18

A. A. MASON & Co, 60 Market street, have just received another large invoice of plaid Long and Square Shawls, bought 25 per cent less than any previously received this season.

Our stock of Shawls is now the largest in the city, and purchasers may be certain that our prices from this date will be 25 per cent less than at any former time. ja18

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the opening of Pike street from Harrison street in the 5th Ward to Allegheny street in the 9th Ward, are hereby notified that a plan of specification for the extension of said street is now deposited in the office of the Recording Regulator, for public examination and inspection, as directed by the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for supplying the higher portions of the city with Water, and for other purposes," passed 15th day of June, 1848, and the ordinance relating thereto passed 16th day of October, 1848.

R. E. M'GOWIN,
Recording Regulator city of Pittsburgh.

January 6, 1849.

Extract from Section 10th of an act entitled "An Act to authorise suit to be brought upon the official Bond of William H. Mitchell, late Superintendent:"

"And any owner, or owners of ground lying on the line of such street, lane or alley, who shall consider that he, she, or they, shall suffer damage from the opening or widening of the same, may apply by petition, to the next Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Allegheny." ja6-d2w

Partnership Notice.

THOMAS KENNEDY, Jr., corner of Wood and 4th streets, has this day associated with him in the Looking Glass and Variety business, Mr. JOHN M. SAWYER, of Marietta, Ohio. The firm hereafter will be Kennedy & Sawyer.

January 1, 1849.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR. JOHN M. SAWYER.

KENNEDY & SAWYER,

LOOKING GLASS Manufacturers, and Wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic Variety Goods. Western merchants, Pedlars and others are invited to call and examine the prices and quality of our stock, as with our present increased facilities in manufacturing and purchasing, we think we can offer as great inducements to buyers as any other house west of the Mountains. ja8-dtf

THE FIRM OF REED, PARKS & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by R. G. Parks or P. H. Ball, at the old office of R. G. Parks.

CHAS. M. REED,
R. G. PARKS,
P. H. BALL.

Beaver, Jan. 8, 1849.

1849. 1849.

Clarke & Co.—R. G. Parks, late Reed, Parks & Co.

CLARKE, PARKS & CO.,

BEAVER, PA.,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Agents for the

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Line, to Cleveland, O.
Union Line, " Cleveland, O.
R. G. Parks' Express Packet Line, " Erie, Pa.

Refer to G. M. Harton and John A. Caughey, Pittsburgh. ja17-1m

100 PER CENT SAVED!

OPPOSITION HOUSE.

THE VIRGINIA HOTEL, on Baltimore street, near the Depot, Cumberland, is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of the public. Persons in search of ease and comfort, will do well to patronize this establishment—they will find the chambers clean and nice, and the Table as well furnished as any in Cumberland, at twenty-five cents, guaranteed as good as any that can be had in the place, at any price, or no charge. No charge for transportation of baggage to and from the cars.

ja16-d2m WASHINGTON EVANS.

PRINTING PAPER.

THE subscribers having the exclusive Agency for selling the Printing Paper of a new and extensive paper mill in this vicinity, will be at all times well supplied with the different sizes of paper of superior quality, which we offer at the lowest regular prices.

Any size or quality will be manufactured to order at short notice. REYNOLDS & SHEE,
ja8-6m corner Penn and Irwin sts

SUNDRIES—
10 casks Pearl Ash, prime; 5 do Potash, do;
20 bbls scorched Salts;
5 hhds N O Sugar, new crop;
25 bbls " Malasses, "
20 " sugar house do; 100 bxs Cin. Soap;
25 bxs Cin mould candles; 10 bbls No 5 loaf Sugar
25 kegs 6 twist Tobacco, prime;
100 bush clover seed; 50 do timothy do;
10 kegs Lard; 1 bbl do; on hand and for sale low for cash, by ja12 TASSEY & BEST

NEW BRITISH PRINTS, &c.—W. R. Murphy has just received a lot of new style brown and white British Prints, very handsome, arrived by late steamer. Also, on hand, a large assortment of choice styles of American Prints, fast colors and low prices.

Black Cloth Shawls, of various qualities—a supply just received.

Black Alpaccas, low priced and fine—a very full supply, and at low prices for quality. ja10

Patent Soda Ash.

27 CASKS (Glass makers) Jas Muspratt & Sons' brand, just rec'd per steamer Brooklyn, and for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE,
ja18 No 160 Liberty st

TO LET.

A STORE ROOM on Market street, a few doors from the river, very suitable for a clothing store. Enquire of G. R. MASSEY or THOMAS OLIVER. ja18-dtf

JOHN T. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Fourth street, between Smithfield and Grant. ja12-d6m

PRINTING PAPER—50 reams 22x32 in;
50 " 24x36 in;
20 " 29x40 in;

Just rec'd and for sale by REYNOLDS & SHEE,
ja11 cor penn and Irwin sts.

POWDER—1800 kegs Blasting Powder;
1200 " Rifle do
400 half " do do
300 qr " do do
10 bxs canister do do
8 bbls Fuse, for blasting;

In magazine, and will be delivered to city merchants in one hour's notice. ja10 J S DILWORTH & Co

PRINTING PAPER—
100 reams fine Book Paper, 19x24;
25 " " " 20x25, very heavy,
25 " medium colored Envelope;
50 " Printing Paper, 24x37; just rec'd and for sale by ja18 JOHN H MELLOR, 81 wood st

SUNDRIES—5 bbls No 1 Lard; 7 kegs do; 21 sks Flaxseed; 6 do Feathers; 1 do Yarn Socks; 14 do White Beans; 4 do Chestnuts, to arrive; for sale by ja10 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co, front st

FOR SALE.—The good and substantial steam boat AMERICA is offered for sale on accommodating terms. Apply to
ja8 J C BIDWELL, Agt, water st

STEAMBOATS.

CINCINNATI & PITTSBURGH

DAILY PACKET LINE.

THIS well known line of splendid passenger Steamers is now composed of the largest, swiftest, best finished and furnished, and most powerful boats on the waters of the West. Every accommodation and comfort that money can procure, has been provided for passengers. The Line has been in operation for five years—has carried a million of people without the least injury to their persons. The boats will be at the foot of Wood street the day previous to starting, for the reception of freight and the entry of passengers on the register. In all cases the passage money must be paid in advance.

SUNDAY PACKET.

The ISAAC NEWTON, Capt. ——, will leave Pittsburgh every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Sunday evening at 10 P. M.
May 29, 1847.

MONDAY PACKET.

The MONONGAHELA, Capt. Stone, will leave Pittsburgh every Monday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Monday evening at 10 P. M.

TUESDAY PACKET.

The HIBERNIA No. 2, Capt. J. Klinefelter, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Tuesday evening at 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY PACKET.

The NEW ENGLAND No. 2, Capt. S. Dean, will leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Wednesday evening at 10 P. M.

THURSDAY PACKET.

The BRILLIANT, Capt. Grace, will leave Pittsburgh every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Thursday evening at 10 P. M.

FRIDAY PACKET.

The CLIPPER No. 2, Capt. Page Duval, will leave Pittsburgh every Friday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Friday evening at 10 P. M.

SATURDAY PACKET.

The MESSENGER, Capt. S. Hemphill, will leave Pittsburgh every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Saturday evening at 10 P. M.

NEW LISBON AND PITTSBURGH DAILY LINE OF CANAL AND STEAM PACKETS,

1848.

(VIA GLASGOW,)

Leaves Pittsburgh daily, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Glasgow, (mouth of the Sandy and Beaver Canal,) at 3 o'clock, and New Lisbon at 11, same night.

Leaves New Lisbon at 6 o'clock, P. M., (making the trip canal to the river during the night,) and Glasgow at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 3 P. M.—thus making a continuous line for carrying passengers and freight between New Lisbon and Pittsburgh, in shorter time and at less rates than by any other route.

The proprietors of this Line have the pleasure of informing the public that they have fitted up two first class Canal Boats, for the accommodation of passengers and freight, to run in connection with the well known steamers CALEB COPE and BEAVER, and connecting, at Glasgow, with the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and other daily lines of steamers down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The proprietors pledge themselves to spare no expense or trouble to insure comfort, safety and dispatch, and ask of the public a share of their patronage.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

G. M. HARTON, } Pittsburgh.
S. & W. HARBAUGH,
R. HANNA, & Co. } New Lisbon.
my11:tf J. HARBAUGH & Co.

NOTICE—The steamer BEAVER, C. E. Clarke, master, will leave after this notice, for Wellsville punctually, at 9 o'clock in the morning. je13

1848. 1849

PITTSBURGH & BROWNSVILLE Daily Packet Line

FEBRUARY 1st, 1848 FEBRUARY 1st, 184

LEAVE DAILY AT 8 A. M., AND 4 P. M.

The following new boats complete the line for the present season: ATLANTIC, Capt. James Parkinson; BALTIC, Capt. A. Jacobs; and LOUIS M'LANE, Capt E. Bennett. The boats are entirely new, and are fitted up without regard to expense. Every comfort that money can procure has been provided. The Boats will leave the Monongahela Wharf Boat at the foot of Ross st. Passengers will be punctual on board, as the boats will certainly leave at the advertised hours, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. jan31

PITTSBURGH AND LOUISVILLE PACKET LINE

The new and splendid fast passenger packet,

TELEGRAPH No. 2,

Mason, master, will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, to BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co, or GEO B MILTENBERGER.

☞ Steamer Peytona will leave Louisville for New Orleans, on arrival of Telegraph No 2. Passengers can go direct, and can have berths secured here if desired. ja17

FOR MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG,

And Hockingport, and intermediate landings.

The fine steamer

WELLSVILLE,

Poe, master, will leave for the above ports every Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, a. m. For freight or passage apply on board. dec27-1m

FOR LOUISVILLE.

The splendid new steamer

TELEGRAPH No. 1,

Haslep, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports on Saturday, 23d inst, at 10 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co.
dec23 GEO B MILTENBERGER.

REGULAR FRANKLIN PACKET.

The fine steamer

FORT PITT,

Capt. A. Miller, will run regularly in the above trade, leaving Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday evening, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board. dec19

PITTSBURGH & WHEELING PACKET.

The swift steamer

CONSUL,

Webber, master, will leave regularly for Wheeling, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock precisely.

Leave Wheeling every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, a m, precisely.

The Consul will land at all the intermediate ports.—Every accomodation that can be procured for the comfort and safety of passengers has been provided. The boat is also provided with a self-acting safety guard to prevent explosions. For freight or passage apply on board or to DAVID C HERBST,
feb4 corner of 1st and Smithfield sts.

EXPRESS WAGON LINE,

TO AND FROM

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,

(VIA CHAMBERSBURG.)

TIME, FIVE DAYS—RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT.

THE public are respectfully informed that this Line will commence running on the 27th inst. A car will leave Philadelphia daily with the Mail Train to Chambersburg, and from thence by Wagon, with a relay of horses, running day and night. We will be prepared to forward 6000 lbs. freight daily. Apply to
D LEECH & Co, Pittsburgh,
or HARRIS & LEECH,
nov20 No 13 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

PIONEER TRANSPORTATION LINE,

1848.

BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH.

☞ Time, 5 days. ☜

Merchandise transported at Canal rates.

FORSYTH & DUNCAN, Agents,
Water street, Pittsburgh.
FRAILEY & MARSHALL, Agents,
nov17 47 Light street, Baltimore.

BURKE & CO'S FAST EXPRESS

FOR CUMBERLAND, BALTIMORE, AND THE EASTERN CITIES.

THE Proprietors of this Line have put on New Stock, and are prepared to forward packages of all descriptions daily, at the lowest rates.

J. C. BIDWELL, Agent,
Water street, Pittsburgh.
ROBINSON & BOEHM,
oct31 92 South Charles st, Baltimore.

ECLIPSE TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1848.

SHIPPERS and others are informed that this Line continues to run daily. Produce and merchandise receipted for by FIVE DAY LINE and regular wagons, at low rates and specified time.

J C BIDWELL, Pittsburgh;
nov14 ROBINSON & BOEHM, Baltimore.

PENNA. AND OHIO WAGON LINE,

TO AND FROM

PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA.

TIME, 5 DAYS—RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT.

THIS LINE, whose punctuality last winter gave such general satisfaction, will commence running on 1st of January next, using the mail train East of Chambersburgh, and relays of horses on the turnpike.

CLARKE & THAW, Pittsburgh.
LEWIS & BUTLER, 219 Market st,
dec25 Philadelphia.

Bingham's Express Wagon Line,

TO AND FROM

PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA,

VIA CHAMBERSBURGH.

TIME, FIVE DAYS—Running Day and Night.—A Car will leave Philadelphia daily with the Mail Train to Chambersburgh; a Wagon will leave on its arrival, and having relays of horses running day and night, secures the certain arrival of goods in Five Days. No more Goods will be received than can be loaded up each day, so that no delay will occur.

We will be prepared to forward 6000 lbs daily.

Apply to WM. BINGHAM,
Canal Basin, Pittsburgh.
BINGHAMS & DOCK,
dec29-d3m No 276 Market street Philada.

MR. ELIJAH EATON'S CERTIFICATE TO DR. JAYNE.—This certifies, that immediately after having attended my brother, who died of consumption in March, 1842, I was taken sick with the Consumption or Liver Complaint, and was reduced so low with the disease, that for four years I was unable to attend to my business, either at home or abroad, being for the most time confined to my bed. During the above period of time, I had expended for medical attendance of regular Physicians and medicines, to the amount of $300, without receiving any benefit therefrom. In July, 1845, I commenced taking Dr. Jayne's Medicines, and have taken them more or less ever since, and believe that it was by persevering in their use, that I can now truly say that I have completely recovered my health. I believe that Jayne's Sanative Pills and Expectorant are the best family medicines now in use.

I reside in Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y., and carry on a furnace and machine shop in that place, and am not interested in any manner in the sale of the above medicines, and make this certificate for the benefit of those afflicted. ELIJAH EATON.

Springfield, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1845. ja4

Bacon Smoking.

HAVING just completed the rebuilding of our smoke houses, we are now prepared to receive meat, and smoke it in the most merchantable manner.

The houses are fitted with all the modern improvements, and are capable of containing 300,000 lbs. each.

KIER & JONES, Canal Basin,
ja4 near Seventh st

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG MAN, whose character will bear the strictest investigation, a situation as Book Keeper; or any other description of employment will be acceptable, whether laborious or light. Address "J. S.," Gazette office. ja16-d6t*

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN, who has a thorough knowledge of the dry goods business and book keeping. Address "H. H.," at this office, with reference. ja18-3t

WANTED—A large Room, well lighted, and suitable in other respects for the accommodation of a Select School. Enquire at this office.
ja18-tf

TWILLED BAGS—30 doz (country) Bags, all tow, in store and for sale by ja13 J & R FLOYD